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CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE
USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE
DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE
INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 48/79 of 16 December 1993, the General Assembly, having recalled with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/ registered its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/389); noted with satisfaction that additional States had signed, ratified or accepted the Convention, which had been opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or had acceded to it; urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to that instrument would be universal; and called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Depositary of the Convention and its three Protocols, to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and the Protocols.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the actions with respect to the Convention and its three Protocols for the period under review, that is, from 1 September 1993 to 31 August 1994, are indicated in the annex to the present report.

* A/49/150.

3. As at 31 August 1994, the following 41 States were parties to the Convention: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

Notes

1/ A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I. For the printed text of the Convention and its Protocols, see The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

ANNEX

Actions in respect of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its three Protocols during the period from 1 September 1993 to 31 August 1994

<u>States</u>	<u>Ratification, acceptance (A) approval (AA) or accession (a) succession (d)</u>	<u>Acceptance pursuant to article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4 Protocols</u>		
		<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
Bosnia and Herzegovina <u>a/</u>	1 September 1993 (d)	X	X	X
Canada	24 June 1994	X	X	X
Croatia <u>b/</u>	2 December 1993 (d)	X	X	X
New Zealand	18 October 1993	X	X	X
Spain	29 December 1993	X	X	X

a/ Bosnia and Herzegovina succeeded to the Convention, which had been ratified by Yugoslavia on 24 May 1983, with effect from 6 March 1992, the date on which Bosnia and Herzegovina assumed responsibility for its international relations.

b/ Croatia succeeded to the Convention, which had been ratified by Yugoslavia on 24 May 1983, with effect from 8 October 1991, the date on which Croatia assumed responsibility for its international relations.
